

The Fred W. Stewart Award of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center honors a Pathologist each year who has made outstanding contributions in advancing our knowledge of human cancer.

The Award emphasizes the clinical significance of those contributions, particularly in diagnosis and patient care. It reflects the traditions and values brought to the Department of Pathology by Dr. Stewart, first as an Associate of Dr. James Ewing, and then as Chairman of the Department, for a period extending more than thirty years.

Prior recipients of the Award are:

FRANK W. FOOTE, M.D.—1978
A. G. EVERSON PEARSE, M.D.—1979
ROBERT E. SCULLY, M.D.—1980
RAFFAELE LATTES, M.D.—1981
WILLIAM M. CHRISTOPHERSON, M.D.—1982
HANS POPPER, M.D.—1983
LEOPOLD G. KOSS, M.D.—1984
FRANZ M. ENZINGER, M.D.—1985
ARTHUR C. UPTON, M.D.—1986
LAUREN V. ACKERMAN, M.D.—1987
DAVID C. DAHLIN, M.D.—1988
PETER C. NOWELL, M.D.—1989
RENATO BASERGA, M.D.—1990
JAVIER ARIAS STELLA, M.D.—1991
KARL LENNERT, M.D.—1992
MYRON R. MELAMED, M.D.—1993
J. BRUCE BECKWITH, M.D.—1994
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LANCE A. LIOTTA, M.D.—1996
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JOHN J. KEPES, M.D.—1998
RONALD A. DELELLIS, M.D.—1999
JOHN AIDAN CARNEY, M.D.—2000
STEPHEN S. STERNBERG, M.D.—2001
ELAINE S. JAFFE, M.D.—2002
JAMES M. WOODRUFF, M.D.—2003
WILLIAM JACKSON FRABLE, M.D.—2004
CHRISTOPHER D. M. FLETCHER, M.D.—2005
JUAN ROSAI, M.D.—2006
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1275 York Avenue, New York 10065

The Fred W. Stewart Award



Paul Peter Rosen, M.D.

*Memorial Sloan-Kettering
Cancer Center
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The Fred W. Stewart Award

Paul Peter Rosen, M.D. is recipient of the 2008 Fred Waldorf Stewart Award, bestowed annually by the Department of Pathology at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) on an individual who has contributed in extraordinary fashion to our understanding of human neoplastic disease.

A native of New York City, Dr. Rosen took his B.A. from Swarthmore College (PA), M.D. from The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University (NY) and residency training in Pathology at Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital and the New York Veterans Administration Hospital. In 1968, he entered the Department of Pathology at MSKCC as an NIH Cancer Traineeship Fellow in Surgical Pathology and, after a second year as Chief Fellow, joined the Memorial staff in 1970. Dr. Rosen would remain at MSKCC for the next 28 years, rising to the ranks of Attending Pathologist and Member of the Sloan-Kettering Institute. Following a brief tenure as Senior Consultant Pathologist to The Dickstein Cancer Treatment Center of White Plains Hospital (NY), Dr. Rosen assumed his present position of Attending Pathologist and Chief of Breast Pathology at The New York Presbyterian Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in 1999. He has been Professor of Pathology in the Weill Medical College of Cornell University since 1984.

Honored with the Stewart Medal for his efforts in the area of mammary cancer, Peter published his first study in the field – an examination of the utility of specimen radiography in detecting occult carcinomas within ostensibly benign breast biopsy specimens – in 1970. Hundreds more would follow. Working closely with a remarkable cadre of clinical colleagues similarly focused on breast disease, Dr. Rosen adopted what at the time was a relatively novel approach to clinicopathologic analysis – specifically, the application of rigorous statistical assessments to large patient cohorts assembled through his MSKCC-based, grant-supported research programs with lengthy follow-up intervals and painstakingly annotated tumor morphology. The insights yielded by this methodical strategy would eventually shape breast cancer treatment paradigms in use to the present day, providing compelling evidence that lobular carcinoma in situ (first described by Fred Stewart) is the precursor for the eventual development of invasive mammary carcinoma, establishing the prognostic significance of lympho-vascular invasion by infiltrating ductal carcinomas and, most importantly, demonstrating the strong correlation of tumor size with outcomes for women with node-negative carcinoma. Peter's observation on the last of these phenomena led directly to adoption, as the standard of care, adjuvant chemotherapy in the management of node-negative patients with invasive carcinomas 1 cm or more in diameter. His long-term analyses would chart the special clinical biology of medullary, tubular, and mucinous mammary carcinomas; of breast cancers arising in women under 35 years of age; and of papillary duct hyperplasias and juvenile papillomatosis in children and young women.

To the above can be added, in testament to Dr. Rosen's discerning eye and long experience at the microscope, his original descriptions

of certain unusual mammary tumors. Drawing largely on his vast consultation practice, Peter is responsible for the first full descriptions and, in many cases, the names of now familiar breast tumors such as juvenile papillomatosis, cystic hypersecretory hyperplasia/carcinoma, syringomatous adenoma of the nipple, pseudoangiomatous stromal hyperplasia, mammary adenomyoepithelioma, low grade adenosquamous carcinoma, and mammary mucocoele-like lesions. Peter can also claim credit for the first report bringing to his colleagues' attention the potentially artefactual displacement of mammary epithelium and carcinoma into stromal tissues and even vascular channels by needle biopsy procedures. Mammary vascular tumors have also been a career-long interest of Dr. Rosen. His efforts in this area include what remain the only comprehensive studies of primary angiosarcoma of the breast as well as influential works treating atypical vascular proliferations and frank angiosarcomas in the post-irradiation setting. His work in this area demonstrated the prognostic significance of grade in mammary angiosarcoma and for the first time set forth criteria for distinguishing hemangiomas from angiosarcomas of the breast. The interest in specimen radiography evinced at the start of Peter's development as an academic breast pathologist again merits noting, as he would go on to demonstrate the critical role of mammographic correlation in pathologic evaluation of excisions performed for non-palpable mammary lesions and of core biopsy specimens.

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathologists recognized Peter Rosen's gifts and unrivalled experience as a morphologist in asking him to be the lead-author, with Dr. Harold Oberman, of the Third Series Fascicle *Tumors of the Mammary Gland* (historical note – the two prior monographs on this topic also came from the Memorial Hospital Pathology Department, the first authored by Fred Stewart and the second by Robert McDivitt, Stewart and John Berg.). There followed *Rosen's Breast Pathology* (now in a third edition), unrivalled as a comprehensive and authoritative treatment of this subject, and *Breast Pathology: Diagnosis by Needle Core Biopsy* (now in a second edition with Syed Hoda). Peter also continues to educate colleagues (and serve patients) the world over as one of the most frequently consulted surgical pathologists working in any subspecialty. This practice, amounting to thousands of cases per year, he has used to mentor generations of residents and fellows, including practitioners of subspecialized breast pathology at major medical centers throughout the United States and in Canada.

For his efforts (and the above falls far short of a thorough parsing), Paul Peter Rosen has been honored with named lectureships, editorial board memberships, national committee assignments and other distinctions too numerous to detail here. He now collects the Fred Waldorf Stewart prize, given to celebrate the memory of a man who also busied himself in the attempt to forge from close observation a rational basis for the care of patients afflicted by mammary neoplasia.

By Marc K. Rosenblum, M.D.;
Edi Brogi, M.D., Ph.D.; and Lee K. Tan, M.D.
